

**The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria:
an example of self-governance in the public health sector**

Enrico Mollica
Director, Global Business Coalition for HIV/AIDS,
TB and Malaria, Geneva

The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM)

- GFTAM is a no-profit foundation registered in Geneva (Switzerland) under the Swiss law which was established at the end of 2001 (first Board Meeting held in January 2002);
- Main purpose of the GFATM is to attract, manage and disburse resources aimed at contributing to the reduction of infections, illness and death, thereby mitigating the impact of the three diseases in countries in need;

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Governance structure of the Global Fund

- **Board**
- **Partnership Forum**
- **Secretariat**
- **Technical Review Panel**

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Board of the Global Fund (1)

- 20 voting members (8 public donors, 7 « implementer » countries from 7 regional groupings of WHO, private sector, private foundations, developed country NGOs, developing country NGOs and Communities living with or affected by the three diseases;
- 4 non-voting members: UNAIDS, World Bank, WHO and one Swiss representative acting on behalf of the Foundation to the extent required by the national law;
- 8 donor seats in the Board comprised of either a single country (USA, Italy and Japan) or a group of like-minded or geographically linked countries which have agreed to create a *constituency*;
- 7 « implementer » countries grouped together in large constituencies based on WHO regions (two constituencies for Africa);
- Civil society organisations, private sector companies and business associations as well as private foundations grouped together on a voluntary and flexible basis;

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Board of the Global Fund (2)

- Board Chair (Private Sector) and Vice-Chair (Developing country NGOs)

Main functions of the Board:

- set policies and strategies for the Global Fund as well as budgets, workplans and operational guidelines
- make funding decisions
- select and replace, if necessary, the Executive Director
- set criteria for membership of the Board
- advocate for the Global Fund and mobilize financial resources
- establish Committees and Working Groups
- approve and monitor agreements with other institutions and organizations

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Partnership Forum of the Global Fund

- Meets every two years (Thailand 2004, South Africa 2006, Senegal 2008) and represents a gathering of all Global Fund stakeholders (partner countries, civil society organizations, private sector and donor countries) interested to discuss Global Fund's performance, successes and constraints
- Provide an important and visible platform for debate, advocacy, fund-raising and inclusion of new partners
- Provide a communication channel for those stakeholders who are not represented elsewhere in the governance structure
- Partnership Forum recommendations feed into strategy decisions aimed at improving the Fund effectiveness.

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Secretariat & Technical Review Panel

- Staffed with over 330 people from a wide number of countries, the Secretariat is responsible for day-to-day operations, including resource mobilization, grant management, legal, financial and administrative support
- Headed by an Executive Director who acts as the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Fund

Main functions of the Secretariat:

- - receive and review grant applications
- - negotiate and execute grant agreements
- - prepare issue papers and strategic documents for Board Meetings
- - oversee the grant monitoring and evaluation process
- - carry out in collaboration with Board members advocacy and fund-raising activities
- - coordinate activities with relevant technical agencies and organizations
- Technical Review Panel is an independent team of experts appointed by the Board to guarantee an open and transparent grant proposal review process. It reviews applications pre-screened by the Secretariat and makes recommendations to the Board

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Global Fund constituency process (1)

- The size of each constituency and the criteria for its formation vary a lot (CS, PS and PF constituencies are open-ended while others define their members from the outset)
 - Each constituency selects its own Board Member, Alternate Member and Focal Point based on different criteria and processes
- Basic requirements:
- in depth knowledge of issues around HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria
 - in-depth understanding of the work of the Global Fund
 - experience in governing bodies
 - strong leadership and management skills
 - experience in global partnerships in health sector

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Global Fund constituency process (2)

- Delegations to Board Meetings are agreed by the Board Member and Alternate and channelled through the Focal Point
- Delegation size: 10 people maximum
- Need for broad representation of different members and interests of the constituency
- Need to reflect an extensive range of competences and expertise
- Need to develop unanimous constituency positions and to provide feed back on Board deliberations to constituency members

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The case of the Private Sector constituency(1)

- Includes a wide group of approximately 60 private companies and business associations representing different areas of work, geographical regions and levels of expertise, whose main objective is to scale-up the level of PS involvement in the Fund's programs and activities
- Some specific objectives of the PS constituency:
 - advancing strategic policies of interest for the PS;
 - bringing PS expertise to support Global Fund organization and operations
 - supporting resource mobilization efforts in favor of the Global Fund
 - facilitating PS involvement in program implementation through in country partnerships

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The case of the Private Sector constituency (2)

Main challenges:

- PS constituency guidelines are currently being discussed: how to improve the way the PS constituency works?
- How to improve the flow of communications among constituency members?
- How to follow-up on Board deliberations and Secretariat work?
- How to better coordinate with other Board constituencies?

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Thank You

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